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10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

11 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

12 Fund for Empowerment, *et al.*,

13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 City of Phoenix, *et al.*,

16 Defendants.

17 No. CV-22-02041-PHX-GMS

18 **JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT
19 REPORT**

20 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f) and the Court's Order Requiring
21 Rule 26(f) Report (Doc. 51), Plaintiffs Fund for Empowerment, a nonprofit corporation in
22 its individual capacity; Faith Kearns, individually; Frank Urban, individually; and Ronnie
23 Massingille, individually ("Plaintiffs"), and Defendants City of Phoenix, a political
24 subdivision of the state of Arizona; Phoenix Police Chief Jeri Williams, in her official
25 capacity; Interim Phoenix Police Chief Michael Sullivan, et al. ("Defendants")
26 (collectively, the "Parties"), hereby submit this Joint Case Management Report.

1 **1. Parties who attended the Rule 26(f) Meeting and assisted in developing**
2 **the Plan.**

3 The parties conferred on March 21, 2023. Aaron Arnson, for Defendants, and Ben
4 Rundall, Ed Hermes, and Delilah Cassidy, for Plaintiffs, conferred and assisted in
5 developing the Case Management Report.

6 **2. A list of the parties in the case, including any parent corporations or**
7 **entities (for recusal purposes).**

8 Plaintiffs: Fund for Empowerment; Faith Kearns; Frank Urban; Ronnie Massingille.

9 Defendants: City of Phoenix; Phoenix Police Chief Jeri Williams; Interim Phoenix
10 Police Chief Michael Sullivan; Entities I-X (political sub-divisions of the state of Arizona);
11 John and Jane Does.

12 **3. A short statement of the nature of the case (3 pages or less), including a**
13 **description of each claim and defense.**

14 **a. Plaintiffs' statement**

15 Plaintiffs assert five claims against Defendants: (1) Violation of the Fourth
16 Amendment right against unlawful seizures; (2) Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment
17 right against deprivation of property without due process; (3) Violation of the Eighth
18 Amendment right against cruel and unusual punishment; (4) Municipal liability under
19 *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Svcs. Of N.Y.*, 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978); and (5) Violation of the
20 Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment resulting from a State created danger.

21 For at least the past two years, the City of Phoenix (“the City”) has addressed its
22 massive rise in the number of people experiencing homelessness by engaging in
23 unconstitutional raids targeting the unsheltered community called “clean sweeps.” During
24 these raids, which occur without notice, unsheltered persons are routinely awoken during
25 pre-dawn hours, given mere minutes to collect their personal belongings, and asked to form
26 a line while Phoenix police perform baseless warrant checks. Any belongings unsheltered
27 persons are unable to collect in time are destroyed, including vital documents and survival
28 gear, such as state issued identification, bank cards, tents, blankets and bedding,

1 medications, clothing, and birth certificates. These raids occur with such frequency that
2 those affected were unable to keep count of how many they had been subjected to.
3 Individuals that experienced raids were not given notice of the raids, notice that their
4 belongings would be destroyed, nor provided an opportunity to be heard before the
5 deprivation was made permanent. Defendants enacted and executed these raids in
6 furtherance of a government policy or custom that represented the official policy of the City
7 for addressing the issue of homelessness. These facts form the basis of claims 1, 2, and 4.

8 During this same time frame, Defendants regularly issued citations to unsheltered
9 residents under Phoenix City Code § 23-30(A) (the “Camping Ban”) and Phoenix City
10 Code § 23-48.01 (the “Sleeping Ban”) (collectively, the “Bans”), which make it unlawful
11 to camp and sleep, respectively, on public property. By enforcing these laws when
12 insufficient housing exists for those who are unsheltered, the City has punished unsheltered
13 individuals for sleeping in public when they had nowhere else to go. Put simply, these laws
14 make unsheltered people’s very existence criminal by outlawing the basic human need to
15 sleep. Defendants failed to provide training to City employees leading to the criminalization
16 of Plaintiffs’ unsheltered status. These facts form the basis of claims 3 and 4.

17 To compound matters, Plaintiffs last allege the City has knowingly created a danger
18 by raiding encampments and displacing unhoused people during extreme heat or weather,
19 including pushing unsheltered persons into a large homeless encampment, the Zone. The
20 Zone is located downtown around 12th Avenue and Madison Street with over a thousand
21 unsheltered residents. Although its borders are undefined, the Zone compromises several
22 blocks of hot concrete, asphalt, and rocks entirely unprotected from Arizona’s punishing
23 sun. These inhumane conditions are believed to result in the deaths of hundreds of
24 unsheltered individuals annually from heat related exposure. Despite knowing of these
25 obvious, dangerous conditions, when Defendants encounter unsheltered residents in other
26 parts of Phoenix outside of the Zone, they routinely force them into the Zone (or effectively
27 push them into the Zone by increasing raids in other parts of the city). For instance, one of
28 Plaintiffs’ witnesses observed Phoenix police officers transport people into the Zone and

1 leave them without any support or resources. Due to over-crowding caused by the City
 2 pushing people into this area, unsheltered residents in the Zone are also at a heightened risk
 3 of developing infectious diseases. Defendants act with deliberate indifference when they
 4 transport and push people into the Zone despite knowledge of the obvious increased risks
 5 of heat-related illness/death and illness due to overcrowding. These facts form the basis of
 6 claim 5.

7 **b. Defendants' statement**

8 Although under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, the City cannot simply
 9 seize and dispose of unsheltered individuals' property without adequate due process, the
 10 City can exercise its police powers to engage in ordinary cleaning activities to abate hazards
 11 and threats to public health and safety. *See Berman v. Parker*, 348 U.S. 26, 32 (1954). In
 12 the context of homeless encampment cleanups, the City must provide both notice and
 13 procedural safeguards to protect against unreasonable property deprivation. *Lavan v. City*
 14 *of Los Angeles*, 693 F.3d 1022 (9th Cir. 2012). The district courts have affirmed the
 15 necessity of municipal public health and sanitation operations. *See Shipp v. Schaaf*, 379 F.
 16 Supp.3d 1033 (N.D. CA. 2019) (finding no constitutional violations when City of Oakland
 17 required unsheltered population to temporarily relocate to allow city to clean public
 18 property, especially when notice was provided and closure was temporary); *see also Murray*
 19 *v. City of Philadelphia*, 481 F.Supp.3d 461 (E.D. Pa. 2020) (finding in the course of
 20 encampment dissolution, when city provided notice and instituted safeguards to protect
 21 against property loss—including storing personal property for 30 days prior to disposal—
 22 the unsheltered plaintiffs did not demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits).

23 The City disputes that it conducts what Plaintiffs call "raids" or "sweeps"; that it
 24 disposes of property without adequate notice or safeguarding of property; and that when
 25 property is disposed of, that there is not a health, safety, or nuisance-abatement justification
 26 for the disposal. The City also disputes the alleged factual bases for the state-created danger
 27 claim. The City provides proper notice and methods for safeguarding property for a
 28 reasonable time prior to disposal. During the December 2022 to March 2023 enhanced

1 cleanings, the City used the procedures without issue. The City has trained staff in
2 recognizing items that may be personal property and safeguards all unclaimed property for
3 more than 30 days prior to disposal. The City intends to engage further with Plaintiffs
4 regarding additional reasonable measures to ensure the security of personal property and
5 effects going forward.

6 **4. The jurisdictional basis for the case describing the basis for the
7 jurisdiction and citing specific jurisdictional statutes.**

8 Plaintiffs bring this action for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C.
9 § 1983 for violations of civil rights under the Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments
10 to the United States Constitution. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331,
11 which gives district courts original jurisdiction over civil actions arising under the
12 Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. The Court also has jurisdiction under 28
13 U.S.C. § 1343(a), which gives district courts jurisdiction over actions to secure civil rights
14 extended by the United States Government. Declaratory relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C.
15 §§ 2201-02.

16 **5. Any parties which have not been served and an explanation of why they
17 have not been served; and any parties which have been served but have not answered
18 or otherwise appeared.**

19 All parties have been served and all parties have answered.

20 **6. A statement of whether any party expects to add additional parties to the
21 case or otherwise to amend or supplement pleadings.**

22 Plaintiffs expect that additional parties to the case and amendments may be necessary
23 as additional facts are uncovered about the City's practices as they relate to the unsheltered
24 population. Plaintiffs have not identified additional parties or necessary amendments to
25 pleadings at this time.

26 **7. A listing of contemplated motions and a statement of the issues to be
27 decided by those motions.**

28 Motion to Amend the Complaint- As explained in item 6, Plaintiffs anticipate that

1 an Amendment to the Complaint may be necessary to incorporate factual allegations and/or
2 additional parties that are ascertained during the discovery process; thus, Plaintiffs
3 contemplate a motion for leave to amend the complaint.

4 Neither party anticipates the filing of a case dispositive motion prior to the initiation
5 of discovery, but reserve the right to do so.

6 **8. Whether the case is suitable for reference to a United States Magistrate
7 Judge for a settlement conference or trial.**

8 Because the parties have agreed to mediation, which will be held March 29, 2023,
9 the parties do not believe the matter is suitable for reference to a United States Magistrate
10 Judge for settlement conference. The parties do not agree to a magistrate judge for the
11 purposes of trial.

12 **9. The status of related cases pending.**

13 None.

14 **10. A statement of when the parties exchanged Initial Disclosures.**

15 The parties will exchange initial disclosure statements by April 4, 2023.

16 **11. Requests under Rule 34.**

17 Neither party has served requests under Rule 34 at this time.

18 **12. A discussion of any issues relating to disclosure or discovery of
19 electronically stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be
20 produced.**

21 The parties agree to produce electronically stored information, through disclosure or
22 discovery, in a manner that does not degrade the searchability of documents or alter such
23 document's metadata, with each page consecutively Bates numbered.

24 **13. A discussion of any issues relating to claims of privilege or work product.**

25 The parties do not believe there will be any issues relating to claims of privilege or
26 work-product.

27 **14. A discussion of whether an order under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d)
28 is warranted in this case.**

1 At this time, the parties do not believe such an order is warranted.

2 **15. A discussion of necessary discovery. This discussion should take into**
3 **account the December 1, 2015 amendments to Rule 26(b)(1), and should include:**

4 **a. The extent, nature and location of discovery anticipated by the**
5 **parties.**

6 The parties intend to exchange written discovery; take depositions of the parties and
7 their representatives, and other third parties with knowledge; and then take depositions of
8 expert witnesses, if any.

9 **b. Suggested changes, if any, to the discovery limitations imposed by**
10 **the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule of Civil Procedure 16.2.**

11 The parties do not have any suggested changes to the limitations on discovery
12 imposed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or Local Rule of Civil Procedure 16.2.
13 The parties agree that depositions may occur remotely where both parties agree to or request
14 a remote deposition.

15 **c. The number of hours permitted for each deposition, unless**
16 **extended by agreement of the parties.**

17 Six hours.

18 **16. Proposed specific dates for each of the following (deadline should fall on**
19 **Friday unless impracticable):**

20 **a. A deadline for the completion of fact discovery: January 31, 2024.**

21 **b. Dates for full and complete expert disclosures:**

22 Plaintiffs' and Defendants' Expert Witness Disclosure: October 13, 2023.

23 Plaintiffs' and Defendants' Rebuttal Expert Witness Disclosures: November 14,
24 2023.

25 **c. A deadline for completion of all expert depositions: January 31,**
26 2024.

27 **d. A deadline for filing dispositive motions: March 1, 2024.**

1 **e. A date by which the parties shall have engaged in good faith**
2 **settlement talks:** Nov. 3, 2023.

3 **f. Date by which initial written discovery requests and initial**
4 **deposition notices pursuant to Rules 33 and 34 shall be served:** June 30, 2023.

5 **g. A date by which initial discovery requests pursuant to Rule 30 or**
6 **31 shall be noticed:** August. 4, 2023.

7 **h. A date by which any Rule 35 examination will be noticed if such**
8 **an examination is required by any issues in the case:** June 2, 2023.

9 **17. Whether a jury trial has been requested.**

10 Plaintiffs have requested a jury trial.

11 **18. The estimated length of trial and any suggestions for shortening the trial**

12 Plaintiffs estimate that the trial will take 9 - 10 days. Defendants believe that the trial
13 will take 4 – 5 days.

14 **19. The prospects for settlement, including any request of the Court for**
15 **assistance in settlement efforts.**

16 The parties are making efforts through mediation to settle this matter, which is
17 scheduled to take place on March 29, 2023.

18 **20. Any other matters.**

19 **Electronic Service of Discovery:** The parties agree that pursuant to Rule 5(b)(2)(E)
20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, any documents, including pleadings, discovery
21 requests, discovery responses, or other papers, may be served by email. The parties agree
22 to serve opposing counsel at their email addresses registered with Electronic Case Filing
23 and at any other email address requested in writing by counsel of record. The parties also
24 agree, upon request, to promptly (no later than two (2) business days after service) provide
25 the sending party with confirmation of receipt of the service by email. If an error or delayed
26 delivery message is received by the sending party, the sending party shall promptly (within
27 one (1) business day of receipt of such message) notify the intended recipient of the message
28 and serve the pleading or other paper by other authorized means. The parties agree to send

1 by mail or other authorized means a hardcopy, if requested, of any document served by
2 email.

3 **Electronic Copies of Discovery:** The parties agree to produce all written discovery
4 requests in their native file format (e.g., Microsoft Word or other processing program)
5 within five (5) business days upon reasonable request by counsel of record. Electronic
6 copies of all written discovery may be transmitted by email, secured link, cloud storage
7 software, flash drive, or any other commonly accepted means of transmission.

8 **Production of Documents Identified in Disclosure Statement:** The parties agree
9 to produce copies of all documents identified in their disclosure statements.

10 **Protective Order:** The parties agree that there may arise a need for discovery in this
11 case to be governed by a protective order. If the parties agree concerning the need for and
12 scope and form of such a protective order, their counsel will confer and then submit a jointly
13 proposed protective order to the Court at such time. Such jointly proposed protective orders
14 must include, in the first paragraph, a concise but sufficiently specific recitation of the
15 particular facts in this case that would provide the Court with an adequate basis upon which
16 to make the required finding of good cause pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
17 26(c). If the parties disagree concerning the need for and/or the scope or form of a protective
18 order, the party or parties seeking such an order shall file an appropriate motion and
19 supporting memorandum. The parties agree that a protective order will not be necessary for
20 documents already subject to disclosure pursuant to Arizona's Public Records Laws.

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1 DATED this 22nd day of March, 2023.
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4 By: /s/ Benjamin L. Rundall
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